

The Collection of Crop Statistics

Having tested the practicability of the plan for collecting statistics, and satisfied of its great utility, the Department directed its attention to perfecting the workings of the plan. At the beginning, the names of correspondents

collected as best could be, without reference to their locality in a county. Hence, often there were several in the same part of a co-

whilst other portions had none. Nor was

ny concerted action between them. To several returns from one locality rendered labor of the Department greater than was by any greater correctness accomplished large a number. To collect information from parts of a country, through systematic cooperative action, was a first duty in "perfecting the details of the plan. This could be done

by reducing the number to one correspondent per township, leaving him select as many assistants as he thought necessary, not exceeding five. So far this has been attended with every good effect. It has resulted from it. The assistants have been selected in different sections of a country. Other clergies may, however, be proper in certain localities. In some very large counties, or of great extent it may be desirable to have two correspondents each with five or a less number of assistants. The necessity for such an additional correspondence

leave to the one now selected to determine if any one who has a very large county support, especially if his location is not central, thinks that there should be another at a remote from his own, he will select a competent person, and send his name and post office address in his return.

Many of the correspondents having desired the circulars should be sent for each assistant. This will be done—one for each assistant and

That the correspondent may keep a more complete record of the weather, and to prepare for a more detailed observation, he

thought to be desirable, the Department will prepare blank forms for such record, of a character that will impose no labor on its correspondents, but a pleasure rather. The object of it is not to keep, very briefly, a collection of statistics, but will show the arrival of birds, the starting and growth of plants, and the leafing, blossoming,

growth of plants, and the rising, blossoming, ripening of their fruits, and all those daily phenomena or signs that mark the progress of the seasons, together with the fall of rain and the occurrence of storms, or other unusual incidents of the weather.—*Report of Dept. of Agriculture for April, 1864.*

The Demand for Farm Labor.

There is a prospect of a large emigration from Europe to this country this year; and the Government of the different Western States ought to take steps to make known, if not in Europe, then in the principal emigrant ports, the kind of labor they need.

the rewards they offer. A contemporary travel writer remarks that thousands of emigrants remain in London and in other great seaport cities because they do not know where to go to better themselves. Every mile they travel after landing exhausts their means and increases their apparent risks. They are set down at the port of arrival like shipwrecked sailors.

ed passengers upon an island, and only th
have enterprise enough to explore the back
try, so long as they can live where they a
ashore. It is remarkable that so great an
est as the supply of labor, has been hitherto
ed to manage itself almost without artificia
Since the war opened several Western State

sent agents abroad to explain the advantages of skilled and unskilled workmen offered in Missouri, but Legislatures have appropriated small amounts and those grudgingly, for the purpose. It ought to advertise their wants as a merchant his wares, a State like Missouri ought to advertise Europe with posters showing the fertility of the soil.

mineral deposits, and the constant and growing demand for skilled and unskilled labor, and the rates of wages. Mr. Barnum could give our Western friends useful hints on this subject. Not only this, but every State in which there is really in demand—and few but are now

in their most important interests—ought to be in offices in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, which emigrants could apply for information and assistance, as soon as they set foot on shore, should be made known abroad that such agents exist; and that the agents are regularly appointed, responsible and honest men. Employers

the west could send their applications to be for reference in these offices, so that, if a community want a dozen or fifty men, they unite in an application, describe their wants, and wages they can afford to give, and thus themselves in direct communication with the workingmen who come to our shores.

What a good Farmer will not do
A good farmer will never keep more than five sheep.
He will clean out his stables at least once a month.
He will never give his sticks of wood to his neighbors.

He will be very careful not to put up a line fence unless his neighbor is there to

He will not injure his health by lying after eight o'clock, A. M., but will have milked and breakfast over and his men at early as ten o'clock.

Whey in making Cheese.

The rennet must have acid to aid coagulation. If the milk does not contain the acid (and milk does not), then it must be added. It will answer for this purpose. It is used in the spring when the temperature is low, so that the milk changes but little from the purely summer state. A little whey kept on hand: kept

somewhat more acid than fresh whey; say one quart of whey to a hundred or dried and twenty of milk. This will make cheese solid as in summer. Pure, sweet whey without acid, will make it soft, and just the way that we find it in early spring. The greater acidity of our cheese-makers are not aware of.

Vermont Agricultural College

disposal of the land scrip for the Vermont State Cultural College, have effected a sale of 300 acres over one-half of the scrip, a portion at 100 cents per acre and the remainder at eight cents realizing upward of \$60,000, which has been vested in Vermont State sizes. If the remainder of the scrip can be disposed of as well, the

Whitewash.
White fences and outbuildings indicate a thrifty farmer and a tidy household. F

pour over it boiling water until it is covered, stir it briskly until the lime is thoroughly slaked, then add more water until it is thick, next add two pounds of sulphate of iron and one of common salt; then apply with a common whitewash brush, giving a good coat.

and October, or at least once a year, 1960

